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TRUTH AND LIBERTY. FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

PACKING-HOUSE STRIKE RENEWED.

Violating of an Agreement by the Proprietors Assigned as the Reason.

DONNELLY ISSUED THE ORDER.

He Also Asked Allied Trades to Call Their Men Out in a Sympathetic Strike.

"YOU MUST TAKE US ALL BACK."

Such Was Reply of Union Men-Trouble Was Largely Caused by Circular Issued by Packers,

Chicago, July 22.-The packing house strike was today ordered renewed in Chicago and all other cities. Violation of agreement by the packing house proprietors is assigned as the season. The following telegram was sent by President Donnelly to all the employes of various packing houses in the different cities affected by the previous

"Order out all the departments again, Companies violated agreement.

(Signed) MICHAEL DONNELLY, President International Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen."

WANTS SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

President Donnelly has requested eaders of all allied trades to order out

leaders of an anneather their men in sympathetic strike.

Today 3,000 cattle butchers reported at the stock yards here for work. Only half of them were given places. Thereupon all refused to work.

They reporthalf of them were given. They report-upon all refused to work. They report-ed in a body at their union headquar-ters. The general order for a renewal of the strike was soon forthcoming.

THE IMMEDIATE PROVOCATION.

While the immediate provocation for While the immediate provocation for the renewal of the strike was apparently the failure of the packers to take back a large proportion of the strikers who reported for work today, the real cause of the rupture was inferred to be a circular issued yesterday by the packers. The circular purported to explain to the public the agreement entered into with the labor leaders. Seemingly the circular could be taken as implying that the agreement did not bind the ackers to re-employ all of the men the ackers to re-employ all of the men who walked out. The construction the labor leaders had placed upon the agreement was that all should be re-employed within 45 days.

HOW GREETEI

When the 3,000 butchers and their belpers went into the yards here today to take their old places, the general can not take back more than

half the regular force. The men held a conference of an im-

ment to act as a unit. "You must take us all back or none," came the reply of the union men. The packers refused to accede to this, and a committee was sent out to see President Donnelly. The latter communicated with his advisers. Within an hour

and a half the decision was reached to re-open the strike. The news of the strike at the stock-

The news of the strike at the stock-yards was followed within an hour by an announcement that a joint confer-ence at the offices of Armour & Co., had been arranged to take place this afternoon between the packing house proprietors and the labor leaders to discuss the alleged unjust discrimina-tion on the part of the realers. tion on the part of the packers.

PACKERS' CIRCULAR. The portion of the packers' circular objectionable to the union is as fol-

'in the agreement reached the pack ers reserve the privilege of retaining in their employ all employes that have been hired while the strike has lasted, been lired while the strike has lasted, thus guaranteeing to these men the fair treatment they deserve and gaining for the packers one of the most important points for which they contended, and for which they stood out to long. The privileges of arbitration within the limit of 45 days covers the question of 'discrimination' only and is in no way intended to guarantee to the striking employes that they will be taken back and given the places now taken back and given the places now

filled by non-union men." DONNELLY'S STATEMENT. President Donnelly, immediately after calling the men out the second time, save out the following statement rela-tive to his author.

tive to his action: "the packers agreed to replace the men without discrimination. They agreed that the men should report for work and be taken back. Instead of being fundamental to the company of the and be taken back. Instead of being furnished with checks this morning when the men went back to work, they were met by a superintendent or a policeman who picked out certain men and told them to go and get their checks. They told others to go home, that they did not know when they would be needed, or whether they would ever be needed. This was a plain violation of our agreement. I called up Mr. tion of our agreement. I called up Mr. Connors, of Armour & Co., and told him that the agreement was being flagrantly violated; that the men would aim that the agreement was being flagrantly violated; that the men would refuse to go back to work. I did that as soon as the men had reported from the yards what was being done there. Mr. Connors wanted me to come immediately to see him and show him how the agreement was being violated. he agreement was being violated. business with him until the other

trades had been represented." MAYOR HARRISON NOTIFIED.

Immediately upon hearing that the Immediately upon hearing that the strike had been renewed telegrams were sent by City Comptroller McCann to recall Mayor Harrison, who had gone on a vacation. He had left for Marquette, Mich., where he was to take a boat today. Not since the beginning of the strike had such a degree of activity been observed in the stockyards as today. Long before the whistle blew for the men to enter, crowds had begun to gather at the various gates. Exchange avenue was packed with humanity. There were a few cases of personal violence on the part of the strike sympathizers, though the strikers, heeding President Donnelly's advice to hizers, though the strikers, President Donnelly's advice to avoid trouble, let non-union men pass generally without meditation, The strikers, when they appeared at strike,"

the packing houses, carried their tools

EFFECT OF NEW STRIKE. The new strike apparently places the packers in worse plights than before, for a great number of the non-union men have quit. Many of these non-union workers left last night, fearing to remain and face the returning strik-

union and when the strike came he walked out with his men. For this he was singled out by the management as objectionable. The Swift employes took action similar to that of the work-

men at Armours,
At the Anglo-American plant,
Schwarzschild & Sulzbergers and the
Hammon plant, it was understood that
only a small percentage of the strikers
were reinstated. At Morris & Co.'s
plant, only three or four union men
were taken back according to reports
received at union headquarters.

GO OUT IN ST. LOUIS.

STRIKE BREAKERS RETAINED

Kansas City, Mo., July 22.—President Donelly's order to the packing house employes to renew the strike came as a surprise to both the packers and the men. Although practically all of the several thousand men who went out originally, appeared at the different plants here ready for work, each company employed only a sufficient number of strikers to make up a competent force. The plants were soon supplied in all departments and apparently running in full blast. in full blast.

were retained.
At Fowler's plant perhaps the great-est crowd gathered at the gates. Here the management let in only a few at a time, and deliberately selected those who had been least demonstrative dur-ing the strike, or who apparently stood in better favor with the management than the others. Much disappointment was shown among those not chosen. At

TROUBLE IN ARMOURDALE.

In the Armourdale district there wa vere not to be taken back, and for a time rioting was threatened. A party of striker breakers entering one of the of striker breakers entering one of the plants were attacked by strikers. A general fist fight ensued and a number of non-union men were beaten. None was seriously hurt, however, and the police soon dispersed the strikers.

Following this disturbance extra police and the Armandale.

licemen were sent to the Armourdale district from Kansas City, Kan. On the Missouri side additional police were sent to the Armour and Fowler plants, but at those points there was no show of trouble.

ARMOUR SPEAKS.

AT ST. PAUL.

Out of 50 girls that waited in a long line at Morris & Co., only two were reing features of a struggle which predicted will be bitterly contested.

"We can fight it out to a finish and will do it," was the significant remark made by Vice President Sterling. packers hurried preparations were being made for an immediate meeting between the opposing forces. It was free ly predicted that both sides would charge had faith and that a renewal of the fight would follow, beside which the events of the strike to date will appea

insignificant. In quitting work again all men wer ordered to finish up whatever they had in hand and clean up so as to avoid any unnecesssary loss to the packers,

STRIKERS MAD.

About the yards the strikers were loud in their denunciation, charging the packers with bad faith in showing discrimination and declaring the packers had no desire for peace and had inten-tionally forced the issue again for ul-terior motives. On the other hand, the packers asserted that they acted entire-ly within the provisions of the agreement. The packers declared they were dupd by the union leaders into permit-ting non-union "strike-breakers" to leave. Both forces proceeded to line up for what they termed a "real

the packing houses, carried their tools and overalls, and were in fine humor. When the men found that the packers expected to take back only a small proportion today, the smiles changed to frowns. A committee was quickly appointed and was sent to interview the packing house superintendents.

The committee returned with long faces, and reported the situation. Howls of rage went up, and the packers were cursed roundly. Then the great army of strikers turned and filed out of the yards.

Those who did come back received quiet warnings that there would be

As an example of the discrimination charged, it was pointed out that Nicholas Gier, president of the joint council and a cattle butcher at Armours, was passed three times in the examination of those who presented themselves for reinstatement. In consequence of the attitude of the company the men quit forthwith.

At Swift & Co.'s plant all the cattle butchers were taken back without

At Swift & Co.'s plant all the cattle butchers were taken back without question with the exception of Philip Murphy, a foreman on the beef killing floor. Murphy was a member of the union until he was made foreman, when, under its rules, he was not eligible. His sympathy remained with the union and when the strike came he

men at Armours,

East St. Louis, Ills., July 22.—In response to the order of President Donnelly to the butchers, the 400 men employed in the packing houses here, the majority of whom had applied for work and had been assigned to their old departments, have again gone out on a partments, have again gone out on a strike, and the packing houses are practically tied up.

Practically all of the strike breakers were retained.

other plants practically the same

C. W. Armour said: cannot understand the cause for Mr. Donnelly's new order. I consider that these men have broken faith with the packers. It will be impossible for the packers here or anywhere in the country to take all the strikers back at once. There is not sufficient work for them to do so. All the plants are more them to do so. All the plants are more or less disordered, and it will be some time before they will be able to operate a full force in all the departments. How long it would be before we could put all the men to work, I cannot say. One reason why all could not be taken back immediately is because there is not sufficient livestock on the market. We have taken back today perhaps 150 of the strikers, 30 or 40 of whom are

skilled men.
"Before the strike we employed be-tween 3,400 and 3,500 men. Today we have 2,600 employes at work.'

St. Paul, July 22.-The butchers Swift & Co.'s plant in South St. Paul were called out again today. Business Agent Steep of the union stated that the packers had violated their agreement from the start. He said that only about 60 per cent of the strikers had been taken back and intimated that there were other unsatisfactory fea-

TWO GIRLS REINSTATED.

instated. The remainder were soon apreading the word about the yards and adding to the excitement, while the lanes and bypaths leading to the gates were congested by a disgusted army of workers piodding away to the indigna-tion meetings or turning their steps homeward to face anew the dishearten-

Meanwhile, through an arrangement between President Donnelly and the

Russians Meet With a Big Disaster.

Lucles

Japanese Attack Upon Them at Liao Tung Resulted in Defeat-Fighting Was Fierce--More Men Killed in Fighting Sunday Than Could be Buried - Japs are Cremating the Bodies.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, JULY 20 .- VIA. FUSAN, KOREA, JULY 22 .-THE JAPANESE ATTACK UPON THE RUSSIANS AT KIAO TUNG YESTERDAY RESULTED IN AN-OTHER RUSSIAN DISASTER. KIAO TUNG IS 25 MILES FROM THESE HEADQUARTERS. FEW DE-TAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT HAVE BEEN RECEIVED, BUT THEY INDICATE THAT THE FIGHTING WAS FIERCE. THE RUSSIANS HAD MORE THAN ONE DIVISION ENGAGED AND ARTILLERY WAS

THE RUSSIANS ARE FORTIFYING NEW POSITIONS BEFORE MO TIEN PASS. THERE WERE MORE MEN KILLED IN THE FIGHTING OF SUNDAY, JULY 17, THAN CAN BE BURIED AND THE JAPANESE ARE NOW ENGAGED IN CREMATING THE BODIES.

Love Crazed Street Car Man's Rash Deed

Enters Room of Mother and Daughter and Slashes Them With a Knife-Then Makes a Dash for Liberty and Escapes-Caught by the Police Today and Tells Story Of His Crime to the Deseret News.

Clarence Kenney, a streetcar motorman, was arrested at 11:30 today in the Occidental rooming house for a murderous assault on Mrs. Mary E. Nicholas and Mattie, her eighteen-year-old daughter, committed at their house, 167 east Seventh South street, shortly after last midnight. He will be charged with assault with intent to kill, unless the wounds of Mrs. Nicholas prove more serious than they appear to be at present. They were inflicted with a pocket knife and consist of several deep gashes, the most dangerous of which is a cut 10 inches long above the heart, and extending under the left arm.

Kenney has been living at the Nicholas home for six or eight weeks. He was in love with the landlady. Last night he went into her room while she was in bed and they quarreled. She ordered him away. He refused to go. Mrs. Nicholas called her daughter and the latter was about to telephone for the police when Kenney, according to his own admission, exclaimed: "If you are looking for trouble, you can have it here, without any police." With this remark, he drew a pocket knife and began to slash right and left. He cut the girl in the arm—not dangerously— and dragging Mrs. Nicholas across the

and dragging Mrs. Nicholas across the room, repeatedly ran the sharp blade across her arms, legs and body, which was clothed anly in a night dress.

Liberating herself the woman ran into the front yard, screaming. Her cries attracted the neighbors and she was hurried into an adjoining house while Kenney made his escape into while Kenney made his escape into the darkness. Before he got away, however, he grappled with a man who resides on Palm avenue and dropped

Dr. Benedict was summoned to attend to the injured. Meanwhild, the assailant came down town, rented a room at the Occidental on First South street and retired.

At 11 o'clock today he walked into the office of the Utah Light and Rail-way company and asked to have his claim for wages transferred to another party. He had not read the papers. After finishing his business he walked out. A few minutes later Claim Agent Brown called up the police station to ask if Kenney was wanted, and saying he had been there. Immediately every officer within call was sent out to scour the streets for the man, and a few minutes later a teleptone message informed headquarters that Kenney was in the rooming house. Officers Bush, Smoot and Parry located him there and took him to police headquarters. He made no resistance and was per-

He made no resistance and was perfectly cool, almost audacious, in fact. The only apparent effort he had made to conceal his identity was the removal of his number from his cap. He carried the badge in his pocket.

At the station, Officer Bush remarked: "That woman's going to die. You're up against it."

"Is that so?" was the reply. "I'm going to get out a warrant for her."

"You can't do that. I tell you she's going to die."

"Well," he answered, "I hope to God she does."

"Well," he answered, "I hope to God she does."

After locking him up Detectives Chase and Burt questioned Kenney for a long while, but failed to stir up any emotion in him. He talks willingly, and claims he was justified because she didn't keep her agreement.

His story to a "News" reporter, told in his own language, is as follows:

"We both lived in Park City a few years ago and it was understood that when she got a divorce from her husband, which she has done, we would get married. Well, we didn't get married, but we've been lovers off and on for several years. I have tried to quit her, and have quit her, a dozen times, but she would always find me and come to my room and beg and coax until I

to my room and beg and coax until I went back to her. The last time we separated was juite a few months ago. I got a room up town. On the night of Miners' Union day she came to the room, and I took her home and tried to quiet her down for being jealous has been employed as a motormar over a man who was sleeping in my this city since March of last year.

room that night. I had to open the door and prove that it wasn't a woman. "She told me that if I was ever un-true to her, she was going to kill me, and I told her that all I wanted was the same privilege. Her eyes had been bad for some time and she got them fixed up for some time and she got them fixed up by a Christian Science healer. But they were failing her again and she said she was starving and wanted me to come and board with her. I went to live there then and we were still the best of lovers until one day the Scientist said there must be sorgething wrong in her conduct, because she couldn't be healed. Then Mary (Mrs. Nicholas) told me she would have to 'cut it out' and 'be good,' so her eyes could get better. I said 'All right' to that, that I wouldn't ask her to come to my room wouldn't ask her to come to my room any more. "Last night when I got home I went

"Last night when I got home I went into her room to speak to her and lit the lamp. I kissed her and she woke up. I asked her if she'd been out and she said she went to a Spiritualist meeting on Eighth South and Fourth East streets, or something like that. 'Didn't you go up town?' I asked, and she said no. I knew this was a lie because I had seen her up town. I told her so, and she said it was none of my d—d business if she was. I said I didn't care, but she wasn't keeping her agreement, about being true. She cursed me then and called Mattie and told her to send for the police and call the neighbors. 'You don't have to do that.' I said, 'If you want trouble, you can have it right here.' Then the fun commenced."

menced. "Then you stabbed her?" the pris-

oner was asked.
"I guess so. I was pretty hot, and I certainly used the knife." Mrs. Nicholas is a divorced woman, Inquiry at the children. this afternoon found her resting easily, although her wounds are painful. Dr. Benedict says she will recover. The

daughter's wounds are not serious. Clarence Kenney is a resident of Park City, where his relatives reside. He has been employed as a motorman in

The charge of bad faith was denied | done under the unfavorable conditions | by the packers. Those who could be seen were a unit in declaring: "If any one has voilated the agreement it has not been the packers."

According to estimates 8,550 were di-rectly affected by the clash today. Fully that number of strikers were on hand, expecting immediate employment, while others were expecting rein-

statement later.
As soon as the strike had been re As soon as the strike had been renewed by the packing trades, appeals were made to the numerous trades to join in the movement. Much centered on the teamsters. President Golden, of that union, said he could not call a strike until a special meeting of the men had so voted. He said he would call such a meeting for tonight, and a session of the teamsters joint council to ratify a walk-out for tomorrow, Mr. Golden also began to arrange a conference of the union chiefs who signed ference of the union chiefs who signed Wednesday's memorandum of agree-

President Donnelly's intention to spread the strike to all affiliated unions as demonstrated by his calling upon tral body with a specific demand for

CONFERENCE CALLED.

The packers hurriedly called a conference at the office of Swift & Co., to onsider the situation.

As a result of the meeting the pack-

rs issued this statement: "Much to our surprise, the men after reporting for work this morning, and after getting started in nearly all the houses, were ordered out again. We thought the officers of the union clearunderstood that business had been more or less disrupted during the strike, and that some delay would be required get started up again in anything like

full capacity.' WILL CARRY OUT AGREEMENT.

It is the intention of the packers to carry out their agreement in every par-ticular, and if any house has given cause for grievance the same can be, and any future grievance will be readi-

Although 2,000 "non-union breakers" quit the stock yards last night after peace had been agreed upon, is estimated that 3,000 remained at the various packing plants today, to-gether with about 300 of the strikers, who were not aware for some hours the walk-out had been given official en-endorsement by the union.

REPORTS OF YIELDING.

Chicago, July 22.-Reports were curchicago, July 22.—Reports were current this afternoon that the packers had decided to yield no whit to the strikers and to meet continued warfare with a complete shut-down of the kilng departments until such time as sufing departments until such time as sufficient expert non-union forces could be obtained to operate on a large scale. The ground for this action was said to be that the packers had found it too expensive and too wasteful to attempt to operate with small killing gangs, and had determined if the strikers insisted whelling out to suspend killing operholding out, to suspend killing oper itions in all the plants affected by the

The packers, it was stated, would continue shipping and handling prod-ucts on hand. Work in the smoking and canning departments would also be continued, but no killing would be

which operations have been attempted since the beginning of the

THE FIRST RIOTING. Chicago, July 22.—The first floting of the day came when a man, Frank Miller, was set upon by a crowd of strike sympathizers. They beat him so badly that at the hospital, where he was taken it was said that he had little

taken it was said that he had little chance of recovery.

Miller was set upon in front of Armbur & Co.'s plant, and after he had been kicked almost to death he was found by pedestrians, who sent for a doctor. It was found that Miller's skull was fractured and his jaw broken.

STRIKE AT OMAHA. Omaha, Neb., July 22.—All the members who had returned in the South Omaha packing houses, on receipt of information that the strike was again

n, struck later. All the non-union men were paid off and had left the city last night, and this morning, making the situation an awkward one for the packers, Hope is entertained that the trouble may speedily adjusted.

WALKED OUT AT ST. JOSEPH. St. Joseph. Mo., July 22.—The 1,500 striking packing house employes who returned to work this morning, walked out again at noon. The order was received this morning, but business agents of the unions were refused ad-

DR. SWALLOW DULY NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 22 .- Dr. Silas C. Swallow, of Harrisburg, Pa., and George W. Carroll, of Texas, Prohibition candidates for president and vice president of the United States, were formally notified of their nominations to- I

A. G. Wolfenbarger of Lincoln, I. Neb., chairman of the recent National Prohibition convention, de-livered the notification address to Mr. Swallow, and Homer L. Castle of Pittsburg notified Mr. Carroll. Responses were made by both candidates and National Chairman Stewart delivered the notification speech. The meet-ing of the national committee to discuss campaign plans was also held here today.

Wolfenbarger, of Nebraska; A. A. Stevens of Pennsylvania; Homer Castle of Pennsylvania; Dr. mer Castie of Pennsylvania; Dr. J. P. Hartman of New York; A. W. Wilson, state chairman of Illinois; William E. Johnson of Chicago; O. W. Stewart, chairman of the National committee; Charles Eckhard, Indiana; J. B. Cranfill of Texas, and F. J. Sibley of Arizona.

Among the prominent members of the party here, are James A. Tate of Pennsylvania; A. G.

mittance to the plants by the packing house managers. All of the saloons in South St. Joseph have been closed by order of the mayor, and large forces of policemen and deputy sheriffs have

been called out. KRUGER'S BODY. May Go to Transvaal on a Dutch

Warship. Amsterdam, July 2.-It is understood that Mr. Leyds, the former diplomatic gent of the Transvaal in Europe, igent of the curvey of the body of for-the conveyance of the body of for-mer President Kruger to South Africa

Cruiser Venus Sails. Alexandra, July 22.—The British ruiser Venus, which arrived here yes-erday, sailed today. Her destination

Caricaturing of Irish Denounced.

St. Louis, Mo., July 22—In the convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians today a report submitted by the committee on resolutions favored a national home for members of the order, and denounced the caricaturing of the Irish race upon the stage, and in the comic sections of the newspapers.

The Sambria Not Captured.

Hamburg. July 22.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Sambria passed Perim, at the southern entrance of the Red Sea yesterday evening, thus dis-proving the report of her capture by a vessel of the Russian volunteer fleet.

Instructors of the Blind.

St. Louis, Me., July 22.—At today's session of the convention of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind Mme. Melot, Instructor of the school for the blind in Paris, demonstrated some methods in vogue there with the ald of a little blind boy. The secretary read a paper written by H. L. Piner of Austin, Tex.

Wilson Barrett Dead.

London, July 22,—Wilson Barrett, the actor, died this morning. He underwent an operation for cancer July 20, and the doctors thereafter said that after a few weeks' rest Barrett would be all right, and able to carry out his intenion of producing a new play in Sepember.

No News of the Hipsang.

Tien Tsin, July 22.—The Indio-China Navigation company, owners of the steamer Hipsang, have no news of that vessel's fate. She is now six days overdue from Newchwang. A Chinese steamer, which arrived here today reports having passed considerable steamer wreckage in the guif. Opinion here is divided as to whether the Hipsang has been torpeded or struck a drifting mine.

The German garrison here, having been relieved by 900 men, who arrived two days ago, will return home on the troopship Rhein.

At Bonesteel.

Bonesteel. S. D., July 22-Today opened calm and peaceful, in decided contrast with the stirring events of last night. The gaming fever is in abevance, at least temporarily. Two men attempted to dis-arm a policeman in front of the busi-

ness place of Elmer Lotz. Mr. Lots went to the assistance of the officer and the men fled. Later the two men returned and fred two shots at Lotz through the window, but without effect. The merescaped.

The 100,000 mark in the registration will have been passed before the day closes

escaped.

The 100,000 mark in the registration will have been passed before the day closes and the one remaining day undoubtedly will swell the lists to much larger proportions. The registration line in front of the local federal building is of considerable proportions. The trains today brought large crowds.

Crazy Man Captures Dome. Crazy Man Captures Dome.

Liberty, Mo., July 22.—Alonzo Haggard, an instance man, took possession of the dome of the county courthouse today. The dome is 150 feet from the ground and the police fear to attempt to capture the man, believing that he may either harm them or jump to the ground and kill himself. The man entered the courthouse at daybreak. Coing out on the railing surrounding the dome he pulled himself to the base of the goddess of liberty by means of the lightning red. A crowd watched him from the street, afraid that he would lose his balance and fall. Haggard is 25 years old and came here from Deltis, Okla., two days ago.

Bribers Sentenced.

St. Louis, Mo., July 22.—Jerry J. Han-nigan and Charles J. Dennyn were today sentenced to serve two years each in the Missouri penitentiary for their confession of participation in bribery deals during their terms as members of the municipal assembly.

JAPANESE PREPARING FOR CENERAL ADVANCE.

St. Petersburg, July 22.-The army or gan Russ evidently believes that the Japanese are preparing for a general advance from the east against the Russian left. The paper estimates the Jap.

anese purpose as follows: anese purpose as follows:

"The probable object of the Japanese advance is to move into the Liao river valley, which is north of our position in the forward movement of the main army, which is posted along the Mo Tien, Lakho and Tapan passes, with a front 10 miles to the south of the Saimatsza-Liao Yang road. The advantage of the delay consists in the possibility afforded of endangering our communications north of Liao Yang and the flanking of Lieut.-Gen. Count Keller's army in the north."

Regarding the new advantage gained by the Japanese still further north of

by the Japanese still further north of the Siamatsza-Liao Yang road, the army organ considers that the Japanese operations there and the superiority of their forces at Mo Tien pass, as shown in the engagement of July 17, prove that there have been great changes in the numerical composition of the Jap-

the numerical composition of the Japanese forces, and adds:
"Undoubtedly the newly formed reserve units have been sent from Japan to strengthen the armies and some of the Japanese forces are being brought north from Siu Yen. It is not probable that the Japanese intend to make an attempt to occupy Lieut.-Gen. Count Keller's position at Zanza pass, which would render it much more difficult for him to take the offensive. But it is scarcely probable that the Japanese intend with this column to advance upon scarcely probable that the Japanese intend with this column to advance upon Liao Yang or Mukden. Such a move would be extremely dangerous without a previous victory on the Liao Yanghigh road, and would call for the deployment of very larges forces for which the Saimatsza-Liao Yang road is not suitable."

LIABLE AS PIRATES. Turkey so Regards Volunteer Fleet That Passed Dardanelles.

Constantinople, July 22.-The passage of the Russian volunteer fleet steamers Smolensk and St. Petersburg through the Dardanelles under a commercial flag, and their subsequent hoisting of the naval flag, is considered here to be a violation of international law, renas pirates. It is thought that Great Britain will avail herself of the pres-ence of her Mediterranean fleet, to conphasize for protest against the action of the volunteer fleet stamers in the Red sea, and it is anticipated that she will in tercept the Malacca. No further steamers have traversed

the straits since the Smolensk passed Britain will protest against the further passage of the Dardanelles by Russian steamers unless the government gives an explicit understanding that the ves-

RUSSIANS SINK A VESSEL.

Refused to Stop When Ordered And Was Fired On.

And Was Fired On.

Chefoo, July 22, 5 p.m.—Russian refuges, who arrived here this afternoon from Port Arthur, report that the foreign vessel, supposedly a merchant steamer, which was sunk by the Russians off Port Arthur on July 16, was challenged from the forts, and then fired on. She did not stop, and therefore, a torpedo boat dashed out and sank her.

The refugees are unable to give the name of the ship, but think she was the Hipsang, belonging to the Indio-China Navigation company.

Steamers arriving here from Shanghal report that they are being searched by Japanese auxiliary cruisers.

SENATOR VEST'S DEATH

IS EXPECTED HOURLY. Sweet Springs, Mo., July 22.—The death of former Senator George G. Vest, who has been dangerously ill at his home here for some time, is expected hourly. The patient has frequent sinking spells. The family physician said today that there is no possible phance of recovery.

chance of recovery.

Gorman Not a Possibility. Washington, July 22,-Senator Gorman was in the city today and had his attention called to a statement purport-ing to have been made by a member of the Democratic national committee to the effect that there is still a pos-sibility that he might consent to accept

the chairmanship.

Mr. Gorman stated he had frankly informed all who had made such a suggestion that it would be impossible for him to undertake the labors incident to that position, and that he now desired to add that no conditions will induce him to change that determination. He will, however, he said, be very ladd to reader all the service in his the chairmanship. glad to render all the service in his power to those who may be selected to take charge of the campaign, which, he hopes, will be crowned with success.

Chew Lan Ong Hanged. San Quentin, Cal., July 22 .- Chev

Lan Ong, who murdered 15-year-old Gir Do Hing in a basement at \$28 Washing. Do Hing in a basement at \$28 Washington street, San Francisco, in July, 1993, was hanged in the San Quentin state prison today. The drop occurred at 19:29 o'clock a. m., and the man was pronounced dead 10 minutes later. Before mounting the scaffold, Ong protested his innocence. When arraigned in San Francisco Ong pleaded guilty, but later he changed his plea. He was found guilty and sentenced to hang by Judge Cook. The case was taken to the supreme court, but the decision of the lower court was sustained. the lower court was sustained.

FIFTY-FOURTHYEAR

She Undertakes That no Incident Similar to This Shall Occur

In the Future.

STEAMER MALACCA

WILL BE A CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

As a Matter of Formality Vessel's Cargo Will be Examined at Suda Bay, Crete.

GROUNDS FOR SEIZING THE SHIP.

Capt. of the St. Petersburg Says Reason For Summarily Making Prize Was Refusal to Produce Manifests.

Washington, July 22 .- Spencer Eddy, the American charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, today cabled the state department that the British embassy there had been officially notified that the steamer Malacca has been released and that in consequence the existing

tension has been relieved. WILL NOT OCCUR AGAIN.

St. Petersburg, July 22 .- The Russian reply to the British protest was handed to Ambassador Hardinge this afternoon. Russia agrees that the Malacca shall not be brought before a prize court, and undertakes that no incident similar to this will occur in the future. A claim for damages as a result of

SHIP WILL BE EXAMINED.

delaying the steamer will be presented

in due course of time through the Brit

ish embassy.

St. Petersburg, July 22.-As a matter of formality the Malacca's cargo will be examined at Suda bay, island of Crete, in the presence of the British and Russian consuls, the Russian government having ordered her to stop at Suda bay

for that purpose.

RUSSIA'S REPLY. London, July 22, 2:25 p. m .-- In accordance with instructious from Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, has informed Foreign Minister Lansdowne, that immediately upon the presence of the broad arrow—the British mark—upon the munitions upon the seized steamer Malacca, and the fact that no ether cargo of a contraband character is on board that vessel being established, she will at once be released. In response to this notification Lord Landauge assessed Count Benckendors? Lansdowne assured Count Benckendorf Lansdowne assured Count Benekendorff that all the boxes marked with the broad arrow were the property of the British government, and the secretary added that he had been informed by the Peninsular and Oriental company, the owners of the Malacca, that there was no contraband on board, a statement which the British government accented because of the standing of the cepted because of the standing of the company. Russia is now awaiting a verification of the company's statement, on the ground that fraud might have occurred and shipments of con-traband substituted for goods declared on the manifest. How and where this point will be determined has not been announced, but Count Benckendorff has given the heartiest assurances to Lansdowne of the desire of the Lansdowne of the desire of the Russian government to settle the dispute in an amicable spirit and no difficulty in arranging this detail is expected. Nevertheless, the British government regrets the delay in releasing the ship, tearing further public excitement.

The Associated Press learns that the Russian reply makes no reference to the general question of the Dardanelles. The Russian diplomats here excuse the action of the commander of the St. Petersburg in seizing the Malacca on

Petersburg in seizing the Malacca on the ground that he had no idea of the significance of the broad arrow.

WHY MALACCA WAS SEIZED. St. Petersburg, July 22.—(5:05 p. m.)— The report of the captain of the St. Petersburg, which has at last reached the Admiralty, gives as his reason for summarily making a prize of the steamer Malacca, the fact that the British master of the Malacca declined to produce the manifests of his cargo as required by international war when stopped by a belligerent in time of war.

TENSION MUCH RELIEVED.

Paris, July 22.—(4:50 p. m.)—It was said at the foreign office at noon, that the exchanges of communications going on between London, St. Petersburg and Paris, shows that the tension of the Anglo-Russian situation has been ma-terially relieved. It now appears that Russia has submitted to the British Russia has submitted to the British government a certain proposition which, if acceptable, will serve as the basis for an adjustment. These exchanges have been somewhat informat and are being described as hints, but they are sufficiently clear to indicate Russia's purpose to adjust the question. The outcome now is considered to be hinging on Great Britain's answer.

It is understood that the proposition contemplates the release of the Malacca, but the officials say that the previous reports that orders had actually

ous reports that orders had actually cen issued for her release are incor-ct. It is further asserted that the rect. It is further asserted that the prospective adjustment will be confined to the seizure of the Malacca and will not include the general question of the right of Russia under the treaty of Paris to send vessels of the volunteer fleet through the Dardanelles. It is considered inopportune to discuss a readjustment of the rights of the powers under the treaty of Paris during a time under the treaty of Paris during a time of war, and therefore if the question of a readjustment is raised it probably will go over until the close of the Japanese-Russian war.

THE PORTLAND MINE.

It is Operating With New Force Of Engineers and Firemen.

Victor, Colo., July 22 .- The Portland mine is operating with a new force of engineers and firemen in place of those arrested by the military authorities who claimed to have discovered a con-spiracy among the men in the me-chanical department at this mine to walk out in a body. Ten of the 40 men arrosted have been ordered by the military board to leave the district. and the remainder have been released.